



Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki

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Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki



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Welcome to Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki!

Welcome to Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki! Unforgettable experiences await you only 34 km north of Warsaw, at the confluence of the Vistula, Narew and Wkra rivers. The unique Modlin Fortress (now one of the boroughs of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki) and other relics of over 600 years of the town's history, picturesque landscapes or the Kampinos National Park are just a few of the attractions you will find here.

You will learn about all of them from the guidebook you are holding in your hands! Here we describe monuments, places where you can spend your time actively and events the town is famous for. We have gathered all the necessary information especially for you: how to get here, where to stay, eat, park your car or use the Internet. We hope this guidebook will be your inseparable companion.

Enjoy your stay!

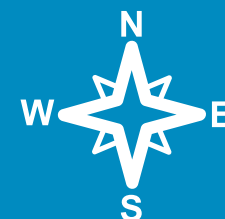


3

1. View of the Narew river
2. Poniatowski Gate (rear elevation)

3. Aerial view of the Modlin Fortress





**How to
get here?**

Location

Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki is located in Masovian Voivodeship, 34 km north of Warsaw. The town is the capital of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki County. The Vistula, Narew and Wkra rivers join within the borders of the town. Geographical coordinates of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki are: 52° 26' North, 20° 43' East. The adjacent gminas of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki are: Zakroczym, Pomiechówek and Czosnów (Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki County) as well as Wieliszew and Jabłonna (Legionowo County).

By car

Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki is located near S7 Warsaw – Gdańsk expressway. Driving from Warsaw, turn into the road no. 85 (past Czosnów). From Gdańsk – turn into the road no. 62 (past Zakroczym).

By plane

In the town there is an airport in Modlin, complementary for Warsaw Chopin Airport (Okęcie). The airport is located 7 km from the town centre and operates international flights on the lines of short- and medium hauls as well as domestic flights between regional airports. The airport is mainly intended for low-fare and charter carriers. Air operations take place 24 hours a day.



Warsaw-Modlin Mazovia Airport LTD.

1a Gen. Wiktora Thommee Street
05-102 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 346 40 00
fax (+48) 22 346 40 05
info@modlinairport.pl
www.modlinairport.pl



By train

The town lies on the railway line Warsaw – Gdańsk. You can get here directly from Warsaw, from Warszawa Gdańska station. In Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki there are 2 railway stations: Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki (centre) and Modlin. Near Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki station there are bus stops and a taxi rank. For tourists with bikes travelling by train we suggest Modlin station located about 2 km from the Modlin Fortress. You can cover that

distance on foot going down Mieszka I Street (coming from Warsaw – the opposite direction, towards the bridge).

Train timetable:

www.rozklad-pkp.pl

Railway information:

194 36, 197 57, mobile phone: (+48) 22 194 36, (+48) 22 197 57

Taxi rank in Morawicza Street (Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki station):

(+48) 22 775 12 70, (+48) 22 775 80 90

Public transport:

www.translud.pl, www.nowodworskirozklad.pl

By bus

From Warsaw you can reach the town by bus from Warszawa Zachodnia, Centralna and Gdańska stations. Bus timetables are available on the websites of individual carriers and at www.nowodworskirozklad.pl

Bus timetable: www.pksbilety.pl

TRANSLUD timetable: www.translud.pl



How to get around the town?

We recommend visiting the Modlin Fortress on foot or by bike to explore all its nooks. You can travel from the Fortress to the town centre and back by bus.

Public transport

Stops in the Fortress: Ledóchowskiego St. (near the Tourist Information Centre), bus loop (at the intersection of Moniuszki and Szpitalna streets).

Stops in the town centre: in Warszawska St., in Paderewskiego St., next to the Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki railway station. We recommend public transport timetables at: www.nowodworskirozklad.pl

Taxis

Daszyńskiego St.: (+48) 22 775 26 61

Morawicza St.: (+48) 22 775 12 70, (+48) 22 775 80 90

Wojska Polskiego St.: (+48) 22 775 13 13

Car parks

In the town there are no paid parking zones. The two biggest car parks in the centre are situated by the Town Hall (30 Zakroczymska St.), Solny Sq (between Lotników, Przejazd and Sukienna streets) and in Paderewskiego St. (behind the Police Station). In the Fortress you can park next to the Fortress Cemetery (Bema St., from the junction of road 62 or Zakroczym) and next to the Tourist Information Centre (164 Ledóchowskiego St.).



1. Car park in Paderewskiego street

Car rental

Car rental point: Orbis Transport LTD. Hertz Licensee is located on the territory of Warsaw-Modlin Mazovia Airport at 1a Gen. Wiktor Thommee St.
Information: www.hertz.com.pl



>> Tourist Information Centre

164 Ledóchowskiego Street

05-160 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki

phone (+48) 22 713 32 79, it@3rzeki.pl, www.3rzeki.pl

Open:

May – September

Tuesday – Friday: 11-17

Saturday – Sunday: 10-18

October – April

Monday – Saturday: 10-16

In the TIC tourists are provided with free maps, brochures and leaflets.

In the same building there is the September Campaign and Modlin Fortress Museum (see page 67).



>> The Regional Tourist Organisation of Three Rivers

164 Ledóchowskiego Street, 05-160 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, phone (+48) 22 713 32 79

3rzeki@3rzeki.pl, www.3rzeki.pl



>> Town Hall in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki Department of Promotion and Social Communication

30 Zakroczymska Street, 05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 51 22 205

turystyka@nowydwormaz.pl, www.nowydwormaz.pl

Open:

Monday: 9-17, Tuesday – Friday: 8-16

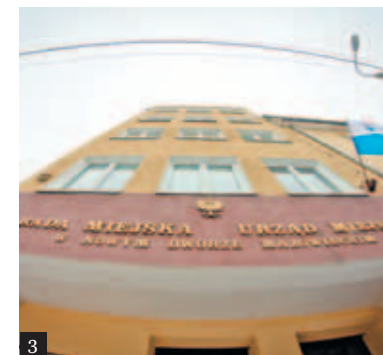
>> Guides

The Modlin Fortress can be visited individually or with a guide. Guided tours give you an opportunity to enter the facilities closed to individual tourists.

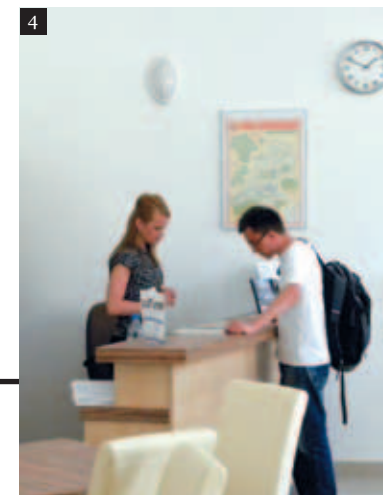
A guide can be ordered 2-3 days before the planned visit in the following points:

Society of Friends of the Modlin Fortress

phone (+48) 503 999 673, fax (+48) 22 713 04 65



2,4. Tourist Information Centre and The Regional Tourist Organisation of Three Rivers
3. Town Hall





Modlin Fortress Military Park Foundation

phone (+48) 604 607 092

The guides of the Modlin Fortress are members of the “Bastion” Tour Guides Club.

Practical tips for visitors:

- if you want to visit the forts please bring flashlights, warm clothes and comfortable footwear.

Prices (April 2012):

1. Visiting the Fortress with a guide: 200-250 PLN
2. Entrance to the Fortress panorama: 3 PLN per person
3. Entrance to Fort III Pomiechówek: 3 PLN per person
4. Bonfire for tourists: 100 PLN (organised by the Society of Friends of the Modlin Fortress)

Notes:

1. Guides are available 7 days a week, at any time (upon prior notification of a desire to visit the Modlin Fortress).
2. On every Saturday and Sunday from May to October, from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. members of the Society remain on call by the Tatar Tower, allowing you to admire the landscape panorama (taking pictures permitted).

>> Information boards, maps

In three points of the Modlin Fortress there are information boards with the borough plans on which the most interesting monuments are marked.

The boards are located:

- At the intersection of Bema and Chrzanowskiego streets (near the entrance to the Fortress from the airport),
- At the intersection of I Pułku Lotniczego Warszawa and Obwodowa streets (near the Ostrołęcka Gate),
- in Ledóchowskiego Street near the Memorial of the Defenders of Modlin and TIC.

The map of the Fortress can also be downloaded from: www.nowydwormaz.pl (Strefa Turysty)

In the centre of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki the board with the map of the town is situated at the crossroads of Warszawska and Legionów streets (near the Town Hall).

Emergency numbers

112 (from mobile phones)

Police

997

County Police Headquarters in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki

3 Paderewskiego Street, Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 22 02, (+48) 22 775 22 03 (officer on duty)

Town Guard

986

30 Zakroczymska Street (in the building of the Town Hall)
Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 51 22 112

Ambulance service

999

Nowodworskie Centrum Medyczne (hospital)
2 Miodowa Street
Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 765 83 00 (dispatch office)



Fire Brigade

998

Post Office

2 Modlińska Street
Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 28 48
Open: weekdays: 8-19, Saturday: 8-14,
Sunday and holidays – closed.

Public toilet

Public toilets in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki are located in the intersection of Warszawska and Zakroczymska streets as well as in the Józef Wybicki Town Park. You can also use a toilet in the Tourist Information Centre in the Modlin Fortress.



Hot Spot

Józef Wybicki Town Park, The Regional Tourist Organisation of Three Rivers

You will find more contact information at the end of this guidebook.





**History
and monuments**



1

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Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki was established before 1233. Its founder was Konrad I of Masovia. The first mention of the town comes from a document dated 1294 in which Jan of the Nałęcz coat of arms is listed as the town's owner. In his memory in the crest of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki there is a white tied scarf – so-called “nałęczka”. It can also be found in the crest of Nałęczów, the name of which comes from his fine family. Nowy Dwór was then called by different names: Nowidwor circa fluvium Narew (Nowy Dwór Upon Narew) (document from 1355), Nova Curia (New Building), Nova Aula, later also Novidwor, Noudwor, Nowodwor.

An important date in the history of the town is the year 1374 when in June Siemowit III gave Nowy Dwór the so-called Chełmno town charter. Since then the town owners often changed. Many times it was also destroyed by floods, plague, fire, military operations and plunder. After the Swedish Deluge the town was degraded to the rank of a village. Stanisław Poniatowski returned the town charter to Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki in 1782. He also contributed to the construction of Archangel Michael Church consecrated in 1792.



3



4



5

In the 19th century, after the construction of a railway, Nowy Dwór witnessed great economic recovery. People of German, Russian and Jewish origins started to come to the town.

The fate of the latter population proved to be disastrous during World War II when Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki was under Nazi occupation. In the 40s of the 20th century there was a ghetto here. Nowy Dwór was freed on 15th January 1945 at 5.20 p.m. During World War II about 70% of town's housing stock was destroyed. It is difficult to say how many citizens were killed.

After the war the town was rebuilt. Its area and population increased, a few new housing estates and schools, including secondary schools, were built and large companies replaced small enterprises. Although there were a few floods in town, it is now a thriving social, cultural and economic centre. Sin-

1. Rynekowa street, now the Solny Square
2. Determining the terms of the surrender of the Modlin Fortress

3. Town Charter
4. Drawings presenting fire damage of the town
5. Nałęcz coat of arms



ce 1999, under the administrative reform, Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki became the capital of the county. A special role in the town's history played the Modlin Fortress which is now one of the boroughs of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki.

The strategic location of the town at the confluence of rivers was appreciated by the Swedish in the 17th century during the notorious Deluge. The place where they probably built the first fortifications is today called the Swedish Island (now there is a Granary).

The Russians intended to build a fortress in the 90s of the 18th century but Napoleon Bonaparte forestalled them. It was he who in December 1806 decided to build a fortress, the construction of which began in 1807. Four buildings survived from the times of the Duchy of Warsaw, including the so-called Napoleon's Redoubt.

In 1813 Russians forced the French out of the fortress. In the 30s of the 19th century they started an intense development of the fortress under the supervision of Gen. Dehn. In 1834 Modlin was given the name Nowo-georgiewsk which was used until 1915. In 1844 the Granary was created and in the 60s of the 19th century – a perimeter of huge defence barracks for 20,000 soldiers.

During World War I the fortress came under German rule for 3 years (from 1915). The fortress also played an important role during the Polish-Soviet War in 1920.

In the years 1919-1926 the barracks housed School of Cadets, Armoured Forces Cadet School, Sapper Training Centre and many other prestigious units of the Polish Army. In the interwar period the fortress did not develop much – only the main fortifications destroyed during the German offensive in 1915 were repaired. An important event was the construction of the first modern power station supplying electricity not only to the fortress but also Nowy Dwór. The power station operated until the 50s of the 20th century. A shipyard and the 1st Port of the Navy of the Second Polish Republic were also built in Modlin.



In September 1939, during the defence of the capital, the fortress was an important if not the most important defensive outpost. In September 1939 about 15,000 soldiers defended Modlin. Modlin fought one day longer than Warsaw. Gen W. Thommee signed the capitulation of the fortress on 29th September at 8.00 a. m. Later it was written that a soldier needs: weapon, ammunition, food and medical care to fight effectively. In Modlin they had none of these. In order not to cause more suffering to soldiers and civilians, Gen. Thommee decided to surrender, but under strict conditions: medical care for the injured, food for the whole crew –immediately, personal property of officers and soldiers not subject to seizure, officers leave the fortress with

white weapons (swords). The soldiers of Modlin were also not to be allocated to the camps or taken abroad and after completion of formalities connected with the issue of documents they were to be released to their homes.

The Germans invaded the fortress on 29th September at 10.00 a. m. During the occupation period they used the fortress as Wehrmacht conscripts training centre, army supply base of the eastern front, and since 1943 a station of a Wehrmacht division. Modlin was liberated on 18th January 1945 by the Red Army. During the war and occupation it was largely destroyed.

After World War II the fortress became a military training centre. The post-war history of Modlin is mainly connected with air forces. In 1945 the Polish attack aircraft unit came here and in the 50s two bomb regiments were stationed here. At the same time an airport was being built. In 1958, when the airport was completed, the Aviation Academy was established in Modlin and after 2 years transformed into the Aviation Training Centre. The modern Warsaw-Modlin Mazovia Airport was built on this former military airport.







The Prince

Józef Poniatowski Gate

It comes from 1836. It was one of two defensive gates allowing a group of several thousand people to escape from the fortress. Its original name was “Michajłowski Worota”. Elevation of the inside part of the gate had a classical architectural design with a centrally allocated entry. On the sides there are slid sentry buildings called guardhouses. The ceilings in front of the entrances lean on Tuscan columns. On the decorative arch of the gate there is a double-headed tsarist eagle and in the wall of the front gate (as symbols of the corps of sappers): two hatchets. After regaining independence the gate changed its patron and since then bears the name of Prince J. Poniatowski. Interestingly, in the past a wooden bridge on brick pillars, demolished after World War II, led across a moat to the gate. The gate was used as a scenery in the cult comedy “H. M. Deserters” by Janusz Majewski.

The Gen.

Henryk Dąbrowski Gate

It was a two-storey defensive gate that resembled the Prince J. Poniatowski Gate. Only its internal facade looked more modest and bore features of neo-Gothic architecture. The outer threshold of the gate was located high above the moat. A bridge on brick pillars was built in the moat to allow soldiers and vehicles to get outside the gate. The pillars survived until today. Interestingly, near the gate the bridge was shaped as an arc. Such a solution aimed at increasing defence against enemy artillery fire.



The Gate of North

It is also called the gate of Płock or the Gate of the Duchy of Warsaw. An interesting architectural element is a trapezoidal keystone placed in the arc of the cemented gate. There is a bas-relief depicting the eagle

of the Duchy of Warsaw with keys in its grip and the inscription: "Gate of North" and the year of construction – 1811. It used to be the only gate to the fortress connecting the roads from Warsaw through Jabłonna and Nowy Dwór with the road towards Płock. To reach this road one had to cross two bridges, go through the centre of the fortress, use the gate and its exit, turn right and reach the path leading along the moat bottom to the road. As you can see, the whole procedure of passing through the fortress excluded any accidental or unwanted traffic on this important communication route. The gate fulfilled its function until the great expansion of the fortress in the years 1832-1841. Then it was cemented and became a cannon outpost with the third artillery hole placed in the centre of the cemented gate entry. The Gate of North, along with Napoleon's cannon outpost and powder magazine inside the Bastion No. III, is the oldest brick monument in the Modlin Fortress.

Tsarist buildings

They were built in the years 1897-1903 as residential buildings for the soldiers of the Russian army. They have two floors each and no cellars. Above the staircases there are decorative tops, some with preserved dates of construction. It is interesting to note that in the Russian army there was a clear division between officers and non-commissioned officers. Accommodation for officers was built in the present Józefa Poniatowskiego Street and for NCOs – in the triangle of Moniuszki, Kadetów and Szpitalna streets. Currently they are private flats.



1. The Gate of North
2-3. Tsarist buildings



Granary

The Granary was built in 1844 at the estuary of the Narew river. Designed by a Polish architect Jan Jakub Gay, it was the most beautiful building of the Kingdom of Poland. The Granary, in addition to storing grain, could serve a defensive function because on the first floor it had holes designed for both artillery fire and firearms.



It played the role of a grain storage until 1853, i. e. until it was bought by the military authorities of that time from the Bank of Poland to serve as a store for sapper equipment (as such it was used until September 1939). The facility was bombed by the Nazis in September 1939. Today, despite its damage, it still makes an unforgettable impression. It is often used as a film location. It “played” the role of Horeszko Castle in the film adaptation of “Sir Thaddeus” by Andrzej Wajda.

- 1. Granary at the mouth of the Narew to the Vistula
- 2. The Water Tower
- 3,4. Defence barracks



The Water Tower

Inside the courtyard of the barracks stands a neo-Gothic Water Tower – a real beauty, from an architectural point of view. It was built around 1847 on a round plan (octagon). Water tanks placed on the first floor used to supply water to the barracks. With the installation of the heating furnace the tower also supplied hot water. Spouts located outside the building (in special sheltered niches) were used to abstract water. Each was placed in an open jaws of a lion. A stone feeding trough was placed in the niche walls. Horses drank from it. The tower lost its importance when another, more efficient Water Tower was built on a barrack building from the north. It was probably used in the interwar period as a place where horses drank water. It seems that the tower still existed in 1939. Today the tower, which resembles a castle, is no longer used. Despite the fact that for many years it has not been renovated, it is still the pride of the barracks courtyard. You can visit this facility only with a PTTK guide due to its location in the centre of permanently closed courtyard of the barracks.



Defence barracks

Defence barracks were built during the great Russian expansion of the fortress in the years 1832-1844 at the command of Gen. Todleben. They are considered to be Europe’s longest military facility – over 2 km long. They were to serve as the last stronghold of the Modlin Fortress. They could accommodate up to 20,000 soldiers. Three towers were erected in the barrack building: two from the south – the White Tower on the eastern edge of the barracks and the Red Tower on the western edge, and the Water Tower in the northern part of the building. A corridor crossed the axis of the bu-





ilding dividing it into two main parts: military outside and residential inside. The outer walls exposed to missiles were 182 cm thick, inner and partition walls – less likely to be attacked – were 120 cm thick. Front walls of the outer part had rifle and cannon loopholes. An additional protection was provided by caponiers adjacent to the barrack walls and allowing shooting along the walls. Communication between the inside and outside of the barracks was possible due to 8 gates, 4 of which are still used for communication purposes today.

The Red Tower

The part of the barrack by the Narew is crowned with two towers – one of them is the Red Tower also called the Tatar Tower. It overlooks the western edge of the southern part of the barracks and was built during the Russian expansion of the fortress in the years 1832-1841. The common name of the facility comes from the occupation period when Russian Muslim soldiers lived there. The command of the garrison was afraid of religious and ethnic strife among soldiers of different nationalities and chose this very tower as a residence facility for Islam followers coming mainly from Caucasus. The rest of the soldiers living in the remaining part of the barracks called this place “Caucasus barracks” or “Tatar Tower” among themselves. Though there could be few Tatars among the inhabitants of the tower, this name became popular and survived for a long time. The tower served two basic functions: communication and a viewpoint; it could contact with St. Petersburg via telegraph. The building is 45 meters high above the surface of the water and provides wonderful view of the surrounding area, including the ruins of a neo-Renaissance Granary. When the weather is good, you can see Warsaw from the observation terrace. The tower is now the property of the Military Housing Agency. You can enter it only with a qualified PTTK guide. A ticket costs PLN 3.

The White Tower

The White tower stands on the eastern edge of the southern wing of the barracks, 950 meters from the Red Tower. Contrary to the red Tower, this one was plastered and hence got its common name. It was built on the years 1832-1844. The tower served two basic functions: a viewpoint and defensive facility. Its observation post enabled seeing the barrack courtyard and reporting on any irregularities and deviations of the regulations that all the soldiers living in the barrack building had to follow. The tower is high: from the barrack touchdown to the upper deck – 29 m and with the annex – 31.6 m. In the superstructure of the front wall lower deck there are six artillery axes directed towards Nowy Dwór ponticule, and from the courtyard the superstructure has three pairs of windows. The lower deck is surrounded with a high brick balustrade. In the superstructure of the two-storey upper deck there are no decorative loopholes as in the Red Tower but ordinary window holes inserted in the rectangular and arched recessed in the facade. Both decks offer a wonderful view of the surrounding area, including the distant Granary and a round artillery tower on the other bank of the river, built in the 70s of the 19th century and called St. Michael or “Michajłowska” Tower. Now the tower, along with the barracks, belongs to the Military Housing Agency. Due to the lack of save entrance, it is not available to tourists.

1. The Red Tower
2-3. The White Tower





Officers' Mess

Officers' Mess for Russian officers resembles a palace. It was created around 1905. The building is T-shaped with a sheltered arcade driveway at the front and a terrace on the top. At the beginning of the 20th century it was a thoroughly modern facility. It had electric lights, a separate boiler house and central heating (radiators were installed) which operates until today. A kind of air conditioning was a novelty. It enabled air circulation through air supply outlets and circles of exhaust ventilation. As a representative building, the Officers' Mess was the headquarters of the commander of the fortress and functioned as a cultural centre where balls, theatre performances or readings were held and important guests were invited. When off-duty, officers could spend their free time with friends in a casino. A preliminary capitulation of the Nowogiergiewsk Fortress was signed in the casino hall on 19th August 1915 and in the interwar period the club hosted the highest-rank representatives of the Second Polish Republic. Because of its uniqueness, the building's interior was often used by film crews. It has "starred" in many popular productions, e.g. "H. M. Deserters" and a video clip by Urszula. Now the facility is open to the public only with a PTTK guide.

Powder magazines

The expansion of the fortress and placing more and more artillery on its territory entailed a problem of safe storage of gunpowder, powder charges, and cannon and rifle balls. The first stone powder magazine was built in 1811, in the neck of the Bastion No. III. Next powder magazines were created in the second half of the 19th century during the expansion of the fortress. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries five additional single-chamber, concrete powder magazines with barrel-vaulted, 2.5-metre thick ceilings were built in the citadel alone. Two were erected in the necks of bastions no. II and IV, and three huge ones at the back of each crown of the outer periphery. All magazines were covered with thick layers of earth. In the fortress there was also a kind of laboratory where ammunition could be manufactured.

- 1,2. Officers' Mess
- 3,4. Interior of the casino
- 5. Powder magazines



Napoleon's Redoubt

Napoleon's Redoubt is one of the four preserved stone buildings from the times of the Duchy of Warsaw. It is a square artillery tower – a cannon outpost with a courtyard inside resembling French coastal towers. Ground floor rooms of the building were designated for storing food, ammunition and water. On the first floor there were rooms for 300 crew members. At the end of Napoleonic wars the redoubt lost its defensive function and was transformed into a medicine storehouse. Waldemar Tysiak, a renowned expert of the

Napoleonic Era, assumes that the building was designed by Napoleon Bonaparte himself.

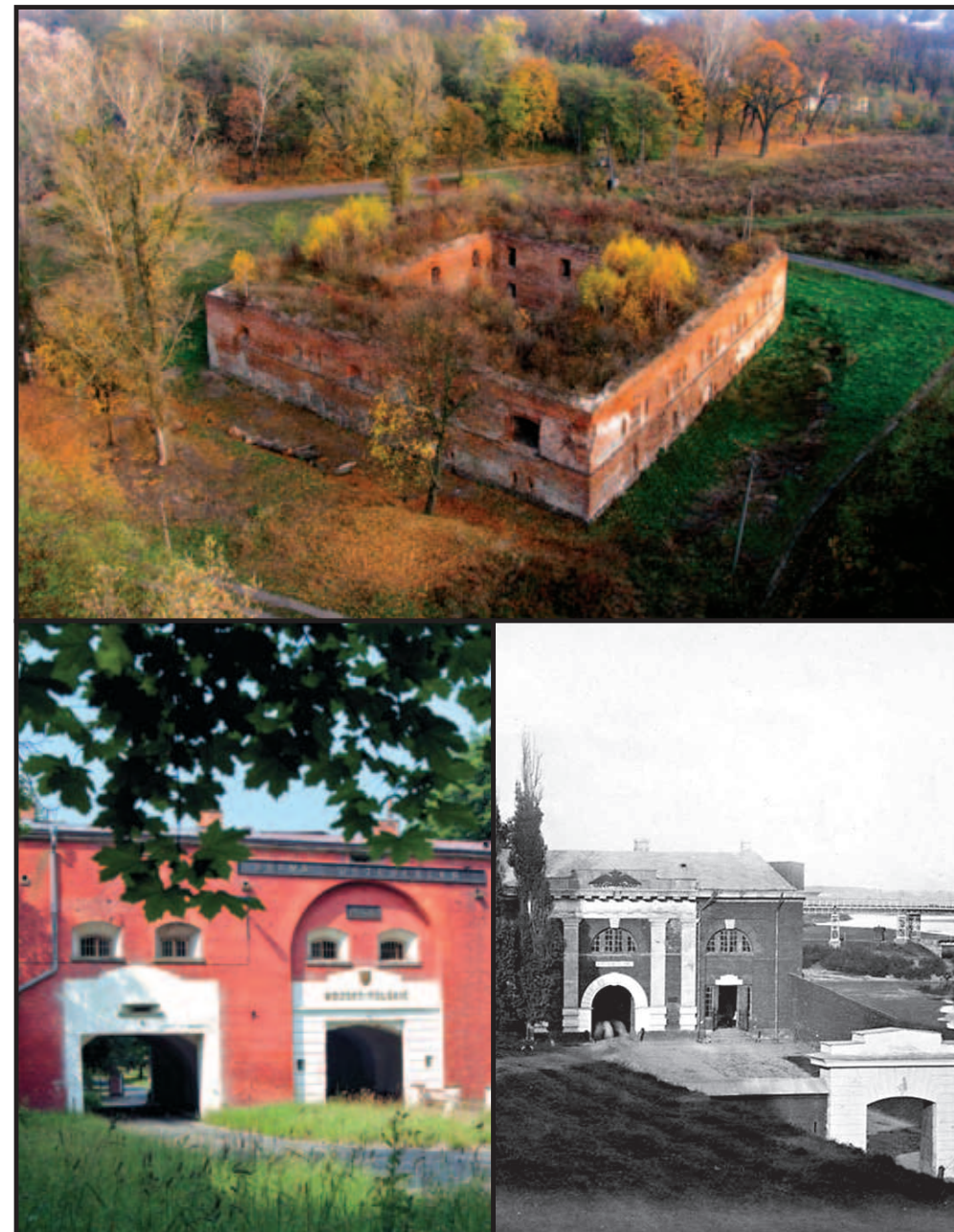


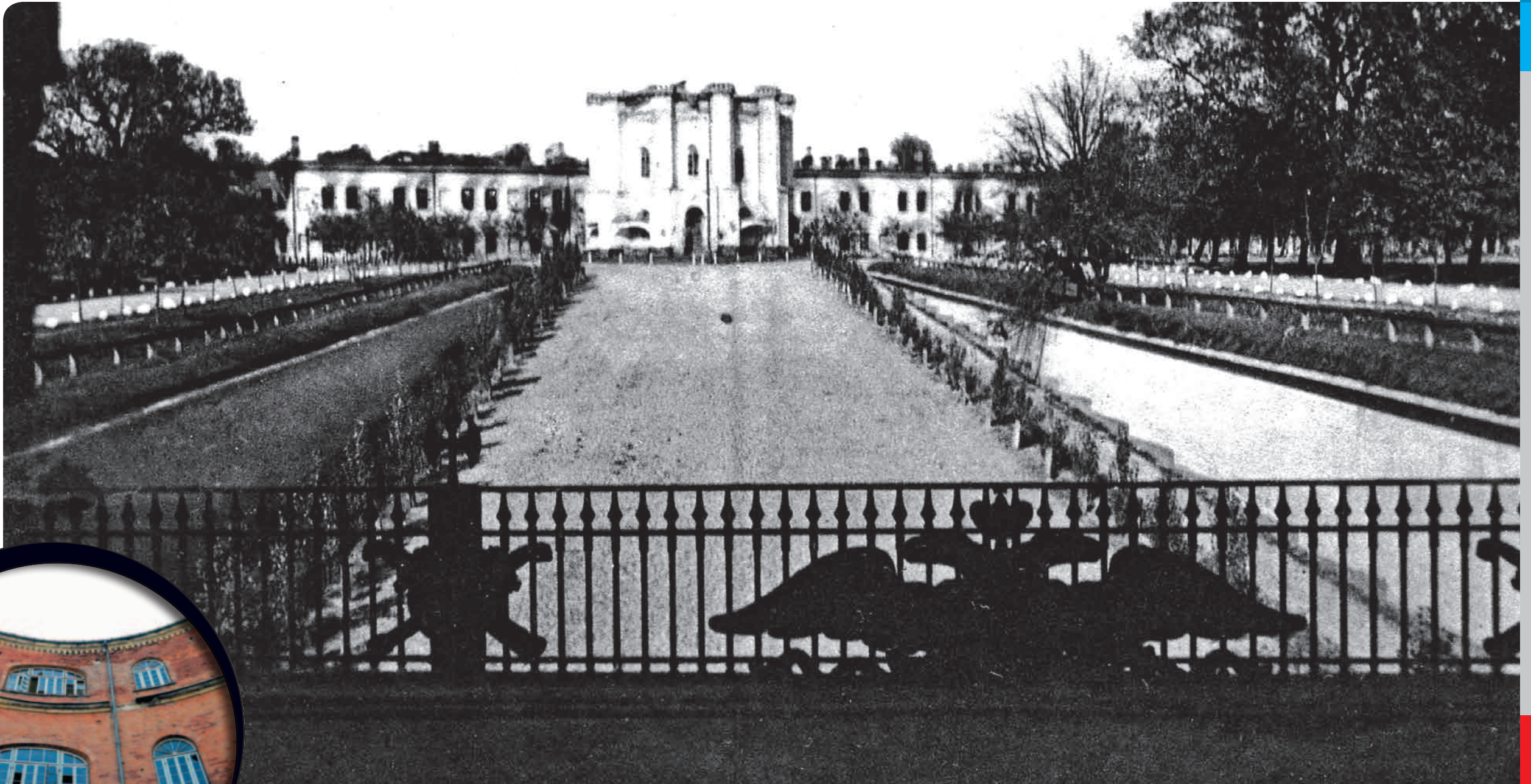
victory over the Polish army in May 1831 (during the November Uprising 1830 - 1831). Despite the fact that after regaining independence Russian names were changed into Polish, the gate retained its original name. Now there is a restaurant in the facility.

1,2. Napoleon's Redoubt
3,4. The Ostrołęcka Gate

The Ostrołęcka Gate

This defensive gate was built in 1836 in the outer perimeter of the fortress from the east. It was one of six gates which enabled controlled communication inside and outside of the citadel. Communication was organised through an air chamber and drawbridge over the moat in front of the gate. An additional air chamber was built in on the Gate the early 20th century with a narrow gouge railway leading from the railway station in Modlin to the facility manufacturing concrete for the expansion of the fortress. From the inside the gate does not look as austere as from the outside and bears features of neoclassical architecture. Over the entrances there are three large, semicircular windows and the original air chamber has a pair of Ionic pilasters topped with capitals on which the entablature with triglyphs rests. From the direction of the river the inside and outside of the gate are protected by a Carnot shooting wall running along the Narew bank. The Russians gave the gate its name to commemorate their







Gen. Dehn cannon outpost

The cannon outpost was built in 1839 on a hill as a three-storey, semicircular artillery tower. It was equipped with 52 artillery axes. The outpost allowed great concentration and wide range of fire. It was also surrounded by a moat with a brick counterscarp in a form of a so-called Carnot wall. The bottom storey of the tower had a system of pavements. Interestingly, one could reach the underground through a tunnel from the grain storage. Now the tunnel is excavated and open to the public.

War cemetery

The cemetery is located in the western part of the fortress, near the road to Zakroczym. It was established by the German army after the battles of the fortress in 1915. Losses of siege troops must have been considerable as in 1916 a monument was erected to commemorate the fallen German soldiers. The oldest graves of Polish soldiers are those of Polish legionaries who died in the Modlin hospital in the years 1917 - 1918. Further in the cemetery there is a symbolic mausoleum of the first commander of the fortress in the independent Poland - Col. Edward Malewicz. Many Polish soldiers fallen during the Polish-Soviet War of August 1920 are also buried on this cemetery. In the interwar period civilians were buried here as well. The cemetery belonged to St. Barbara Parish Church at that time.



Memorial of the Defenders of Modlin

The Memorial of the Defenders of Modlin of September 1939 was erected to commemorate their heroic fighting. The monument was unveiled by the commander of the defence of Modlin of 1939, Brig. Gen. Wiktor Thommée. The ceremony took place on 29th September 1957 – the anniversary of the surrender of the Modlin Fortress. The designer was Stg. Ryszard Lasota. Two Soviet cannons were added to the monument which was placed on the site of Marshall Józef Piłsudski Statue unveiled in 1928. On both sides there are statues of soldiers wearing uniforms from 1939.







Modlin Naval Port

On the 29th November 1918, by the decree of the Commander-in-Chief, Józef Piłsudski, the Polish Navy was established. It was stationed in Modlin due to the favourable location in the confluence of the Vistula and Narew rivers. Technically and economically the port was equipped quite modestly. There was only a shipyard with adjacent workshops. Yet a lot of ships sunken during World War I were repaired here. Simultaneously the ships under repair were being adopted to war operations. On the 21st June 1997, on the initiative of the members of the Navy League Association, a monument commemorating the establishment of the first war port of the Second Polish Republic in the Modlin Fortress, formation of the Vistula fleet and sailors defending the fortress was unveiled.

Utracka Crown

A thorough modernisation of the fortress conducted by Russians in the years 1832 - 1841 resulted in building the Utracka Crown. The construction was based on the old crown with deformed outline. Interestingly, after raising an outer embankment on the bases of the former crowns, the fortress was designed only for close defence because of the loudness of artillery of that time. The defence was supposed to stop the enemy from getting inside the fortress. The citadel and outer perimeter were surrounded with a shooting wall called Carnot wall. From the outside the wall is smooth and has vertical slits serving as shooting posts for the infantry. From the inside it has niches with three shooting posts in each. The blue trail in the Utracka Crown is the largest so you should follow it with caution.

Artillery scone

During the construction of the barracks, a four-storey caponier with over 30 artillery axes and rifle loopholes was built on the east of the Red Tower. The neck

- 1,4. Artillery scone
- 2. Plaque commemorating the Modlin Naval Port
- 3. Utracka Crown





of the cannon outpost in the shape of an elongated letter “U” is adjacent to the wall of the barracks. It was supposed to defend the barrack wings on both sides. During the war in August 1915, due to artillery fire, two upper storeys were severely damaged and then demolished. After regaining independence the caponier was named after Col. Meciszewski, the builder of the fortress from the Duchy of Warsaw time. After the war it housed a soldiers’ casino. Dancing and cultural events were held on its terrace and the common name “The Knight’s” comes from the silhouette of a knight cut in metal sheet and placed on the terrace.

St. Michael’s Tower (Keep) is located near the bridge across the Narew. The facility did not serve to defend the crossing – when it was built in 1836, neither the bridge nor the Vistula Riverside Railway had not even been planned. It is the only round cannon outpost in the fortress. The building is more impressive outside than inside. The tower defended the fortress from the direction of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. It was a separate fort – equipped with a powder magazine and surrounded with an earthwork. It enabled the control of communication with the fortress via the river – the tower made it impossible to reach the fortress unnoticed.



St. Barbara Church – former field hospital

The history of this church of the Modlin Fortress dates back to 1829 when the Russians built a copy of Alexander Nevsky Orthodox Church from the Warsaw Citadel. In the interwar period the Orthodox church became a Catholic garrison church. During the war it was slightly damaged. It could have been restored but due to the political situation in Poland in the 50s of the 20th century the temple was dismantled. Its only remains are two crosses topping the tower. After the liquidation of the barracks local residents changed the barrack at 21 Szpitalna Street into a chapel. On the 29th June 2007, by decree of bishop Piotr Libera, St. Barbara parish was founded.



Elevator, mill, bakery (group of approvisionnement facilities)

The Modlin Tower was a self-sufficient facility. Food was imported from the Russian Empire via the Bug and Narew rivers. The abovementioned buildings were constructed during the expansion of the fortress in the years 1832 – 1841. The first one is a two-storey, J-shaped artillery tower which, however, did not serve military functions. It housed a grain elevator and a steam power station. The other

facilities include a mill, flour and cereal warehouse and a bakery. All those buildings formed a production line for baking bread for the fortress crew. In the bakery delicious bread was still made in 1994 with the use of some equipment from the period of the Russian occupation.

White Blocks

They were built in the 30s of the 20th century for non-commissioned officers. Their name comes from the colour of bricks on the facades. The White Blocks are also called Piłsudski Blocks.

The Cadets Gate

The Cadets Gate is, in other words, a gate that used to guard the entry to the citadel from the north-west.

Ravelin

It was built in the years 1811-1812. It is a ground triangular fortification protecting the curtain in the moat of the fortress. The Ravelin is located opposite the Gate of North. It is preserved in the unchanged form.



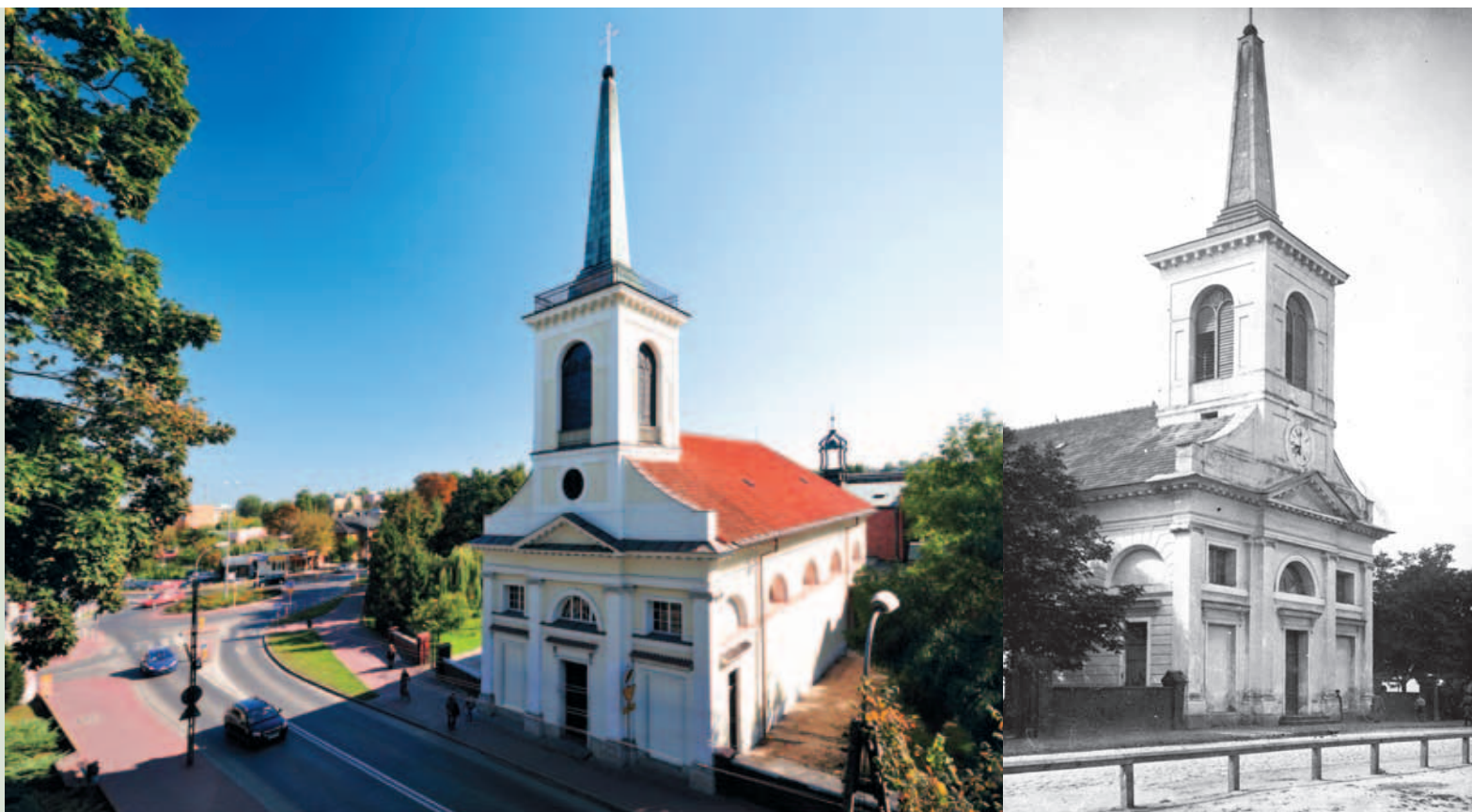
1. Elevator
2. The Cadets Gate
3. White Blocks
4. Ravelin





Archangel Michael Parish Church

Archangel Michael Parish Church (the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, St. Stanislaus and Apollonia Church) was built in 1792 in the classical style. It is a brick, plastered building with a chancel from the south. The church is rectangular, with one nave and a separate narrow chancel enclosed with a straight wall. At its sides there are rectangular rooms of a church porch and a vestry and above them – lodges of an open chancel. Some church furnishings are of late-Baroque style. The church was built at the initiative of Prince Stanisław Poniatowski. It was restored several times (in 1902, after 1914, in the years 1945 – 1950 and 1962 – 1966). Recently it has been thoroughly renovated.



Post-military buildings in Paderewskiego Street

Architectural connection between the army and the town is visible not only in the Modlin Fortress but also in the centre of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki in the present Paderewskiego Street. One of the examples here is the Nowy Dwór Cultural Centre at 1a Paderewskiego St. The buildings now occupied by NDCC were built by the Russians in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Since 1921 they were the seat of the Electrotechnical Battalion and housed a power station, among others. The facilities were already been connected with cultural activity in the past – they housed a cinema. In 2002 the army passed these buildings to the town and the authorities decided to renovate them, thus giving the objects a new life. Next to the NDCC there is so-called scout building and the buildings of a present prosecution and clinic – both made of characteristic red bricks. They are undoubtedly worth seeing!



Wooden house in Paderewskiego Street

Several steps from the Nowy Dwór Cultural Centre (going towards Bohaterów Modlina St.) there is an equally interesting, this time wooden, historic house. It is a private property now but behind the fence you can see very curious wooden architectural ornamentation. Please note that in the past the centre of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki – because of the military character of the town – could only have wooden buildings. Today they are rarely seen, not only in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki but in the whole country.



Pharmacy in Kościuszki Street

The historic pharmacy in Kościuszki Street was built in 1896. It is one of the oldest brick buildings in the town and was the first pharmacy in Nowy Dwór. For many years its founder and owner was the famous chemist Szymon Fabian. He was the author of the only – until 1870 – pharmacy handbook in Polish as well as other works. Over the years the pharmacy changed owners but have always been owned by Fabian's family. Today it is managed by the fifth generation of this family. During the occu-



pation the pharmacy was taken by the Nazis and in 1951 – like other pharmacies in Poland – it was nationalised. Its owner at that time, M. A. Zaleska, in recognition for her work, became its director. In 1990 the pharmacy was returned to the family. The historic furnishings from 1898 survived until today, including the furniture in the first room, storage closet in the back room, chemist cabinets, crystal utensils for products of recipes. Some of the equipment was donated to pharmacy museums in Warsaw and Cracow by the family. In the pharmacy archives there are still formulas for Vichy water, Krynica water, Carlsbad salt, water for hair, liquid against bedbugs, ointments and lotions for scabies, rheumatism liquids, drops for toothache, liquids for footmarks, to name a few. The pharmacy owners still live in the building.



Jewish cemetery

Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki is a town of many cultures. A significant role in its history played Jews who lived here for centuries. In 1939 over half of the residents were the followers of the Jewish faith. Because their fate during World War II turned out to be tragic, the only of the few examples of a testimony to their presence in this area today are the remains of the Jewish cemetery. In 2011 the town authorities together with the descendants of Jews from Nowy Dwór tidied the site. You can see an obelisk built of the tombstones dag up here called matzevas. The cemetery is located in Przytorowa Street in the Nowodworzanka borough (entrance from Nałęczka St.).





Walking



Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki is an excellent place for hiking and cycling. The visitors are tempted with monuments and tourist attractions in the town centre as well as numerous facilities of the Modlin Fortress. Below we present a few themed walking tours. Some lead outside of the town, therefore you will need a car.

Tours in the centre of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki

Tour 1: Signs of history

Choose this tour and you will be surprised how interesting the centre of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki is!

START:

Start from the Nowy Dwór Cultural Centre (see page 45, 47). You can leave your car near the building. Approach the memorial plaque of the Electrotechnical Battalion (see page 89) and present headquarters of the Scout Troop Command (scout building) which used to serve as prison. Turn left into Paderewskiego Street (facing the viaduct) and go straight on, passing a wooden house (see page 48).

After reaching the main street – Warszawska – pass Archangel Michael Church (see page 44). and cross the street, heading towards the J. Wybicki Park, once the town's market. (see page 65). Going along the main alley towards the embankment, on the left you will see the pharmacy in Kościuszki Street and a former inn (see page 49). At the end of the park there is an amphitheatre where you can rest before continuing the tour. After a short break go towards Sukienna Street, climb the embankment and continue left (in the distance we can see the Pancer Bridge) until Targowa Street. Then go down the embankment, straight on to Zakroczyńska Street. Cross it and enter the park where there are Katyń memorial oaks.

Next head towards the fountain on Archbishop Dobrogost Square where you can rest and read about the history





1



2



3

of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. Cross Warszawska Street and turn right into Nałęczka Street. At this point the persistent hikers can continue along the street, go across the railway and visit the Jewish cemetery (just past the railway on the left, by Przytorowa Street; entrance from Nałęczka Street) (see page 49).

Back: go across the railway again, turn right into Partyzantów Street and go straight on to Paderewskiego Street. Then turn right and come back to NDCC and your car.

Those who decide to return to their cars and not visit the Jewish cemetery should turn left from Nałęczka into Modlińska St., then right into Słowackiego St., left into Partyzantów St., reach Paderewskiego St., turn right and return to the NDCC and your car.

Suggested resting places: J. Wybicki Park, Archbishop Dobrogost Square
Time: 2.5 hours

Tour 2: On the trail of many cultures (for 4 or 2 wheels)

Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki is a town of many cultures. Jews, Russians and Germans who lived here over the years played a special role in the history of the town. Therefore we invite you for a “walk” following these cultures... Due to longer distances, this tour is intended for people with cars or “two wheels”.

START:

Go to the Jewish cemetery in Przytorowa Street (entrance from Nałęczka St.) – a special place of the Jewish faith (see page 49). Start the tour by heading towards Warszawska Street. Turn right (you can park your car along the Wybicki Park) – opposite the J. Wybicki Park there is the Archangel Michael Catholic Church (see page 44). In 1906 vis a vis the present church was the Evangelical-Augsburg church which was demolished in the mid-60s of the 20th century (see page 88). An inseparable element of the history of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki was also the Russian population. Within the borders of the town itself there is St. Michael's Tower (see page 41). To get there head towards the exit of Nowy Dwór towards Płock (at the crossroads turn right) and just before the bridge turn right into a country road – go straight on until you reach the Tower. Looking for traces of a less known culture in the area, go to Kazuń Nowy to learn about the Hauländer culture. There you will find a few remains of this culture – houses or ruined cemeteries of Mennonites. To reach Kazuń Nowy head towards Warsaw, go across the J. Piłsudski Bridge over the Vistula and turn right after about 200 meters.

At the end of the tour of many cultures we suggest going to Stanisławowo situated just before Pomiechówek. Take the road No. 62 towards Płock – before the “Bliska” petrol station turn right towards Serock and go straight on. After about 3 km on the right you will see an Orthodox church (see page 92). Several meters further there is the Fort III in Pomiechówek (see page 93).

A recurring event organised by the town of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki is the “Feast of Singing Nations” connected with nationalities which left their traces in the nearby area (see page 79).

Time: 3 hours

1, 3. Archbishop Dobrogost Square
2. Józef Wybicki Town Park



Tours in the Modlin Fortress

A particularly interesting place for hiking lovers is the Modlin Fortress – a borough of Nowy Dwór. You can admire this place following tourist trails: yellow, green, blue and red. Before choosing a trail we suggest a visit to the Tourist Information Centre (164 Ledóchowskiego St.) to obtain maps of the trails. You can also take one of the tours around the fortress described below. They last half a day, a few hours or an hour. We kindly recommend a walk on trails of history of this area!

Tour 1: A walk for the persistent

A walk for the persistent is a loop you can enter at three points:

1. The Ostrołęcka Gate – best starting point for visitors coming to the Modlin station by train as well as car owners
2. Tourist Information Centre (TIC) – best starting point for visitors coming here by public transport as well as car owners
3. Car park by the fortress cemetery – best starting point for visitors coming by car

Time: ca. 6 hours

START:

The Ostrołęcka Gate (see page 31) -go along the Narew bank, past the Navy Memorial (see page 39), towards the Meciszewski Caponier (see page 39). Climb the viewing terrace where you can admire the huge Granary. Descend via spiral stairs – **be careful there!** - and continue along the Vistula. On the right, on a high scarp, you will see the barrack building with the Red Tower (see page 27) and several dozen meters further – the Elevator with a visible lift. Climb the scarp via metal stairs and go past the White Blocks. Go along the building no. 94, turn left towards the old bathhouse and garrison laundry (restored facility – now housing Royal Hotel) (see page 19).

Continue along Szpitalna Street. On the right you will

see tsarist blocks built for non-commissioned officers, concrete powder magazine (behind it there is a supermarket and an ATM) and an old field hospital (now St. Barbara Church) (see page 41).

Reach the Napoleon's Redoubt (see page 30) and follow the blue trail to the Utracka Crown – **be careful there!** (from the viewing point you can see the Vistula and the Defenders of Modlin Road Bridge from 1939)(see page 69). Go above the cannon outpost, climb down the Utracka Crown (see page 39) and along the blue trail to Bema Street, turn left and reach the fortress cemetery (3rd starting point (see page 35)). After the visit to the cemetery go back to Bema Street and go straight on towards Malewicz St. There turn left and on the right you will see the tsarist borough built for officers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (see page 23). That will bring you to Chrzanowskiego Street. Turn right and go to NDCC (see page 29) and TIC. In the TIC you can obtain additional materials and visit the September Campaign Museum (see page 67). Next enter



the yellow trail, go past the Memorial of the Defenders of Modlin and reach the red trail. Follow it to the Red Tower, passing the Gate of North (see page 22), the Cadets Gate (towards the barrack building) (see page 43) and the Poniatowski Gate (see page 21). Go to the viewing terrace which is open at the weekends from May to September. Climb down the Red Tower and go back to the Cadets Gate. Leave the red trail there and follow a gravel road along the barracks. After 800 meters you will be back on the red trail which lead back to the Ostrołęcka Gate.

Suggested resting places: terrace on the Meciszewski Caponier, Royal Hotel, viewing point in the Utracka Crown, TIC, area around the Red Tower



The walk for the persistent can be modified or shortened according to your ability and will.

Tour 2: A walk by the river

Time: ca. 3 hours

START:

The Ostrołęcka Gate (see page 30) - go along the Narew bank, pass the Navy Memorial (see page 39), and head towards the Meczyszeewski Caponier. Reach the viewing terrace and admire the huge Granary. Climb down the terrace via spiral stairs – **be careful there!** - and continue along the Vistula. On the right, on a high scarp, you will see the barrack building with the Red Tower and several dozen meters further – the Elevator with a visible lift. (see page 42). Climb the scarp via metal stairs, go past the White Blocks and turn right into Mickiewicz Street. On the left you will see Gen. Dehn cannon outpost and on the right – part of the approvisionnement facilities group and the silhouette of the Red Tower in the distance. Go to 29 Listopada St., then Bema St., turn right and reach the red trail. Follow the trail to the Red Tower, passing the Cadets Gate and Poniatowski Gate. (see page 21). Go to the viewing terrace open at the weekends from May to September. Then descend from the Red Tower and go back to the Cadets Gate. Next return to the red trail, pass the Gate of North and go back to the Ostrołęcka Gate.

Suggested resting places: terrace on the Meczyszeewski Caponier, area around the Red Tower

Tour 3: Following Napoleon

Time: ca. 1.5-2 hours

START:

Tourist Information Centre at 164 Ledóchowskiego St. (see page 9) – follow the yellow trail. Reach the branching of the trails. On the left you will see the Gate of North, on the right – Ravelin (see page 43) (preserved in its original form). Head towards the red trail and enter the inner circumference (an embankment built in the Napoleonic Era). On the left you will see the Powder Magazine from 1811, rebuilt in 1899. Here leave the red trail and turn right into a gravel road. Go along the barrack building and reach the Poniatowski Gate (Prince Józef Poniatowski was the commander of a part of the 5th Corps of the Grand Army in Napoleon's march on Moscow in 1812). Climb the Red Tower (open at the weekends from May to September) from which you will see the Napoleon's Redoubt in the distance and the silhouette of the Utracka Crown built in the Napoleonic Era (see page 39).

Descend from the viewing tower and follow the red trail until 29 Listopada St. Go along to Szpitalna St. Then go straight on, reach the Napoleon's Redoubt and enter the blue trail. Follow it to the Utracka Crown. Climb down the Utracka Crown and continue along the blue trail to Obrońców Modlina St. Turn right there and enter Szarow's confectionery (green building) to have a "napoleonka" cream pie. After leaving the confectionery turn right and then left to reach 29 Listopada St. (there is a supermarket and ATM). Next take the streets 29 Listopada and Bema towards the park and return to the TIC along its main alley.

Suggested resting places: viewing point on the Utracka Crown, Szarow's confectionery

Tour 4: A Russian walk

Time: ca. 2 hours

START:

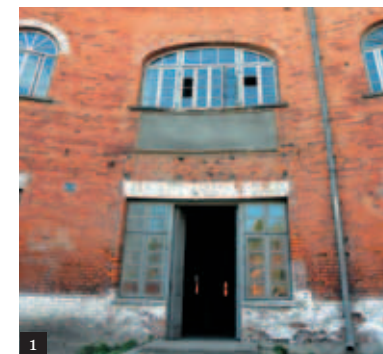
Military Cemetery (see page 35) – walk along Bema St. until you reach Malewicz St. Going down Malewicz St. You will reach Chrzanowskiego St. – on the right there is the tsarist officer borough from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Turn right and head towards the Garrison Officers' Casino and TIC (see page 29 i 9). In the TIC you can obtain additional materials.

Next head towards the yellow trail, pass the Memorial of the Defenders of Modlin (see page 35) and reach the red trail. Following this trail, enter the inner circumference and reach the barrack building where you leave the red trail and turn right into a gravel road. In the meantime you will pass the Gate of North, the Cadets Gate and the Poniatowski Gate. That brings you to the Red Tower – climb up to the viewing terrace and admire the Granary (see page 24) and a part of the barrack courtyard.

Go back to the Cadets Gate and the red trail from which turn left into the blue trail. Pass the group of approvisionnement facilities (you will see the bakery and grain magazine – currently a private area) and Gen. Dehn cannon outpost. Walk along Mickiewicz St. towards the old bathhouse and garrison laundry (now the Royal Hotel, see page 99). Turn into Kadetów St., pass the Powder magazine from 1900 and go along Szpitalna St. until Bema St. (there is a supermarket and an ATM there). Turn left and return to the cemetery.

At the end of the walk you can go by car from the car park, past the fortress cemetery to the Ostrołęcka Gate (Chrzanowskiego – Ledóchowskiego streets) where you can try some specialties of Russian cuisine.

Suggested resting places: TIC, area around the Red Tower



1. Elevator
2. The Red Tower
3. Tsarist building





**What
to see**





Viewing points

- *The Red Tower*

Open from May to September; entrance fee. The building is 45 meters high above the surface of the water and offers a wonderful view of the surrounding area, including the ruins of a neo-Renaissance granary. When the weather is good, from the viewing deck you can see Warsaw in the distance.

- *Szkolna Street, Modlin Stary* (scarp by the Narew at the rear of the school)

From the scarp you can enjoy a picturesque view of the Narew estuary. On the other bank you can see the town centre. The view can be admired throughout the year.



Józef Wybicki Town Park

Józef Wybicki Town park in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki is located between the streets: Wybickiego, Warszawska, Kościuszki and Sukienna, right next to the historic classical Archangel Michael Church from one side and the Narew river on the other. Near the Park there is a historic pharmacy. It was one of its owners – Jan Flatt – who had the idea to establish a park on the boggy, muddy ground opposite the pharmacy. His successor – Bolesław Konarski – planted many trees of different species there. Today's park was restored thanks to the financial support from the European Union. In the park you will find a playground, an educational path with numerous plant species, a sundial, an amphitheatre and an info kiosk. Thanks to WiFi network in the park you can use the Internet on your computer. Another attraction is a colourful, illuminated fountain (open in summer). The park is a green corner in the centre of the town and an excellent place for walking and relaxation (not only passive)! You can park your car on the street or a nearby car park at Solny Square.



September Campaign and Modlin Fortress Museum

The September Campaign and Modlin Fortress Museum is located in the Modlin Fortress at 164 Ledóchowskiego St. Interestingly, during World War II the Modlin Fortress fought one day longer than Warsaw and surrendered on 29th September 1939. In the museum you will find souvenirs and exhibits connected with the history of the Modlin Fortress from tsarist times to the present day. These include: weapons and military equipment, uniforms, banners, orders, maps and photos. In the museum you will feel the mood of historical awareness, national pride and dignity.

Open:

Tuesday, Thursday: 11 – 16, Saturday, Sunday: 10 – 17, other days – upon telephone appointments

Contact: (+48) 606 715 358

Entrance: 2.5 and 5 PLN for individual tourists; groups – fees consulted on the phone



Defenders of Modlin Road Bridge

The Defenders of Modlin 1939 Road Bridge across the Vistula is situated on the border of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki and Gmina Zakroczym on the expressway S7 Warsaw-Gdańsk. It is 530 meters long and almost 30 meters wide. The bridge has two lanes in each direction and pavements for pedestrians. It also offers a wonderful view of the Modlin Fortress, the Granary with its picturesque surroundings and the Narew estuary. The bridge designer is Witold Kaliński. The construction was completed in 1990.



Active leisure

In Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki you can spend your free time in many ways. Numerous sports facilities, nearby rivers, good conditions for biking and the abundance of sports events organised in the town encourage you to spend time actively.

At the water

Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki is a real paradise for the fans of fishing. The waters of the Vistula and Narew abound in many fish species. The kings of the rivers in Nowy Dwór are catfish. The biggest ones caught here reach tens of kilograms.



In summer you can relax on the beach near the Volunteer Emergency Rescue Squad (as far as Sukienna St.), hike or ride a bike along the Vistula promenade as well as go canoeing in the river. Contact information to the canoe rental – at the end of this guidebook, in Contact information section.

Sports facilities

The Nowy Dwór Sport and Recreation Centre is located at 66 Sportowa St. This modern complex consists of:

- >> sports and entertainment arena, dimensions: 32 x 46 m and 13.5 m height. There are 3 volleyball pitches and 2 basketball and tennis courts;
- >> indoor swimming pool with a wellness facility;
- >> conference complex with a lecture hall, elegant lobby and catering facility;
- >> complex of sports fields including a full-size pitch with artificial lighting



and natural turf complying with the requirements of football federations, multifunctional field with a polyurethane surface, a full-size football pitch with artificial surface and a tennis court.

In the town there are 2 multifunctional fields, so-called Orliks (in the Modlin Fortress by the School Complex and in “Osiedle Młodych” estate by Public Junior High School No. 2).

Moreover, near the bridge across the Vistula in Kazuń there is a motocross track and a motocross club for children. The TNT Moto-Club operates in that area.





**Recurring
events**



Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki Days

We celebrate Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki Days annually since 1999, always in June. The Town Festival was established to commemorate the 625th anniversary of granting Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki civic rights. The programme of this holiday and suggested attractions have changed throughout the years. Some of them have evolved and became separate events, e. g. Historic Vehicles Rally.

Each year the weather is different but people always have a good time. This series of concerts, performances, presentations of artistic skills of children and teenagers from Nowy Dwór, presentations of local companies and craftsmen usually lasts 2 days. So far on the stage in Nowy Dwór appeared such stars as: Patrycja Markowska, Doda, Boney M, Cezary Pazura, Kombi, Krzysztof Krawczyk, Budka Suflera, Anna Wyszkoni with Łzy band and Video.



Rock 'n' roll National Holiday

Rock 'n' roll National Holiday is a new way of celebrating important moments of Polish history. The aim of this series of concerts is to broaden the current form of holding patriotic holidays with the appeal to younger generation of Poles. The authors of this project are: Marek Wernik – music reporter of TVP, PR III PR and Radio Dla

Ciebie and Robert Szymański – leader of the band Sexbomba. They are the creators of the Masovia Rock Scene. The first Rock 'n' roll National Holiday was held in Wesoła in 2006. Since then the concerts under this slogan have taken place in many towns of the Masovian Voivodeship and for a few years now – on 2nd May, also in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. This friendly form of celebrating the Polish Flag Day was enthusiastically received by audience from Nowy Dwór and became a permanent celebration in the calendar of events organised in our town.

**1-3. Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki Days
4-6. Rock 'n' roll National Holiday**



Historic Vehicles Rally

For over a decade, lovers of historical vehicles have met in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki at the beginning of June. The Nowy Dwór International Historical Vehicles Rally is an event under the auspices of the Mayor, organised together with Automobilkлуб Polski.

Historic Fords, Buicks and Fiats cause a real sensation and admiration of local residents and visitors alike. The highlight of every edition of the rally is the Elegance Competition. The audience have a unique opportunity to see beautifully maintained and restored vehicles manufactured before 1945. The presentation of vehicles is usually accompanied by artistic performances.

Reconstructions of battles

In September 1939 the Modlin Fortress was the most important defensive outpost of the fighting capital. Its crew surrendered a day after the capitulation of Warsaw, on 29th September. To commemorate these events, the September Campaign and Modlin Fortress Museum was established. Every year a ceremony commemorating these events take place in the Fortress. At the Memorial of the Defenders of Modlin there is a church parade.

The veterans – defenders of Modlin take part in the meetings of generations organised by the Museum. Next there are military parades, concerts of brass bands and historical reconstructions. It is a unique, living lesson of history. In Autumn 2011, during the European Heritage Days you could see the Siege of Modlin from 1813 and its defence during the September campaign of 1939. In the town there were also the November reconstructions to commemorate regaining independence by Poland.







1



2



3



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5

Feast of Singing Nations

The annual meeting of folk culture of nations that left even the slightest trace in the history of our town is also an interesting and original event. Since 2009 within the Feast of Singing Nations there have been outdoor concerts of bands representing different cultures: Jewish – Klezmer Orkester, Snunit; Gypsy: Kałe Jakhe; Ukrainian: Tercja Pikardyjska, and Polish: Krywań, NOTOCO, “Góry w sercu” by Jan Trebunia – Tutka. The Feast of Singing Nations always takes place in July.



6

Cabaret Manoeuvres

Cabaret Manoeuvres are a permanent celebration in the calendar of events organised in our town. Its first edition was held in 2009. Amateur cabaret groups compete in the Review of Amateur Cabarets for the “Golden Mess Tin”. The winners of the Review open the cabaret night with their performance. The most popular professional cabaret groups perform at the end. So far the cabaret stage in Nowy Dwór has hosted such groups as Paraniennormalni, Grupa Rafała Kmity, Łowcy B, Nowaki and Neonówka.

1. Cabaret Manoeuvres
2-6. Feast of Singing Nations



Bicycle rallies

Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki is especially liked by cyclists. Every year at least several bicycle marathons take place here. The most popular are: Poland Bike Marathon and Mazovia.

The best Polish cycling team according to the classification of the International Cycling Union – BDC MarCPol Team (as of 2012) originated from Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. The town is also open for amateur cyclists.

More events at www.nowydwormaz.pl





Interesting facts



Baśka Murmańska

Pages of history of the Modlin Fortress are filled with many interesting stories. Undoubtedly one of them is the story of Baśka Murmańska. Who was Baśka? Not a woman but... a female polar bear which had the honour to meet Józef Piłsudski personally! How was she related to the Fortress? She was born “under a dark polar star”. In 1919 a Polish soldier bought her in the market in Arkhangelsk because he wanted to impress the woman for whose affection he competed with an Italian captain. However, he couldn’t predict the consequences of his action. Baśka provoked the dog of the commander of all Triple Entente armies in Murmansk. As a result she was joined to the Polish Army Battalion (called the Murmansk Battalion) as “daughter of the regiment”. She was tamed there by one of the corporals and later became a “soldier” and started to behave like one.



The bear came with soldiers to Gdańsk by a steamboat and from there went to the Modlin Fortress. Here she lived with soldiers and bathed in the nearby rivers. During a military parade in the Saxon Square in Warsaw she saluted (!) in front of Piłsudski himself. Baśka died tragically. Near Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki she was killed by a farmer who wanted her fur for his wife. Baśka’s story was described by Eugeniusz Małaczewski in his book entitled “Dzieje Baśki Murmańskiej. Historia białej niedźwiedzicy.”

On the trail of emperors, kings, great chiefs and poets

Napoleon Bonaparte – French emperor in the years 1804-1814 and a great strategist – knew that to assume an offensive effectively it would be necessary to create appropriate facilities. He knew that the location of Modlin is excellent and decided to build a fortress here which was originally intended as a food storage. Napoleon decided to build a fortress in Modlin in December 1806. He undoubtedly created the concept of this fortress. No sources mention Napoleon’s visits to the fortress but he certainly was in its vicinity. In December 1806, from a cottage roof in the village of Okunin (now part of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki) he watched the battle of Czarnowo. The Russian Tsar, Nicholas I (1796-1855) visited the fortress 17 times! He renamed it Nowogiejorgijewsk,



i. e. fortress of St. George – patron saint of Russia. Nicholas I received European monarchs here. Modlin was his pride. Other Russian tsars visited the fortress as well: Alexander II, Alexander III and Nicholas II as well as the last German emperor, Wilhelm II Hohenzollern (1859-1941). Frederick Augustus III, King of Saxony and Duke of Warsaw visited Modlin twice. Moreover, meritorious Polish leaders: Józef Poniatowski, Józef Chłopicki, Józef Piłsudski and Władysław Sikorski were connected with the Modlin Fortress. Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, the co-author of the Constitution of May 3, also wrote about the fortress many times.

Town of many roles

The Modlin Fortress, the borough of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, often “stars” in films. Several films were shoot here, including: „Sir Thaddeus” and “The Wedding” by Andrzej Wajda, “In Darkness” by Agnieszka Holland, “H. M. Deserters” by Janusz Majewski or “Battle of Warsaw” by Jerzy Hoffman. Apart from these popular feature films, numerous TV series were shot here as well, e. g. “Przeprowadzki”, „Czas honoru”, „Kryminalni”. The film settings in the fortress include mainly: the Poniatowski Gate, group of approvisionnement facilities on the territory of Military Park Foundation, Casino and area around the Red Tower. Another film location in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki are picturesque ruins of the Granary where scenes of “Sir Thaddeus”, “Avalon”, “Kryminalni” and a few music videos, among others, were shot. The buildings and streets of the town’s centre also appeared in a couple of films, e. g. “Sukces”. Bridges from Nowy Dwór are presented in a few productions as well. Come and check how the magic of the cinema changes reality!

Ghost from Nowy Dwór

By any definition a person who dies before completing an important matter or who is buried in unconsecrated ground becomes a ghost. In this story connected with the Józef Wybicki Park both cases are true. In over 600 years of the history of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki this place have witnessed the events which can today be considered legends. Therefore, although they actually happened, you should not take them too seriously.

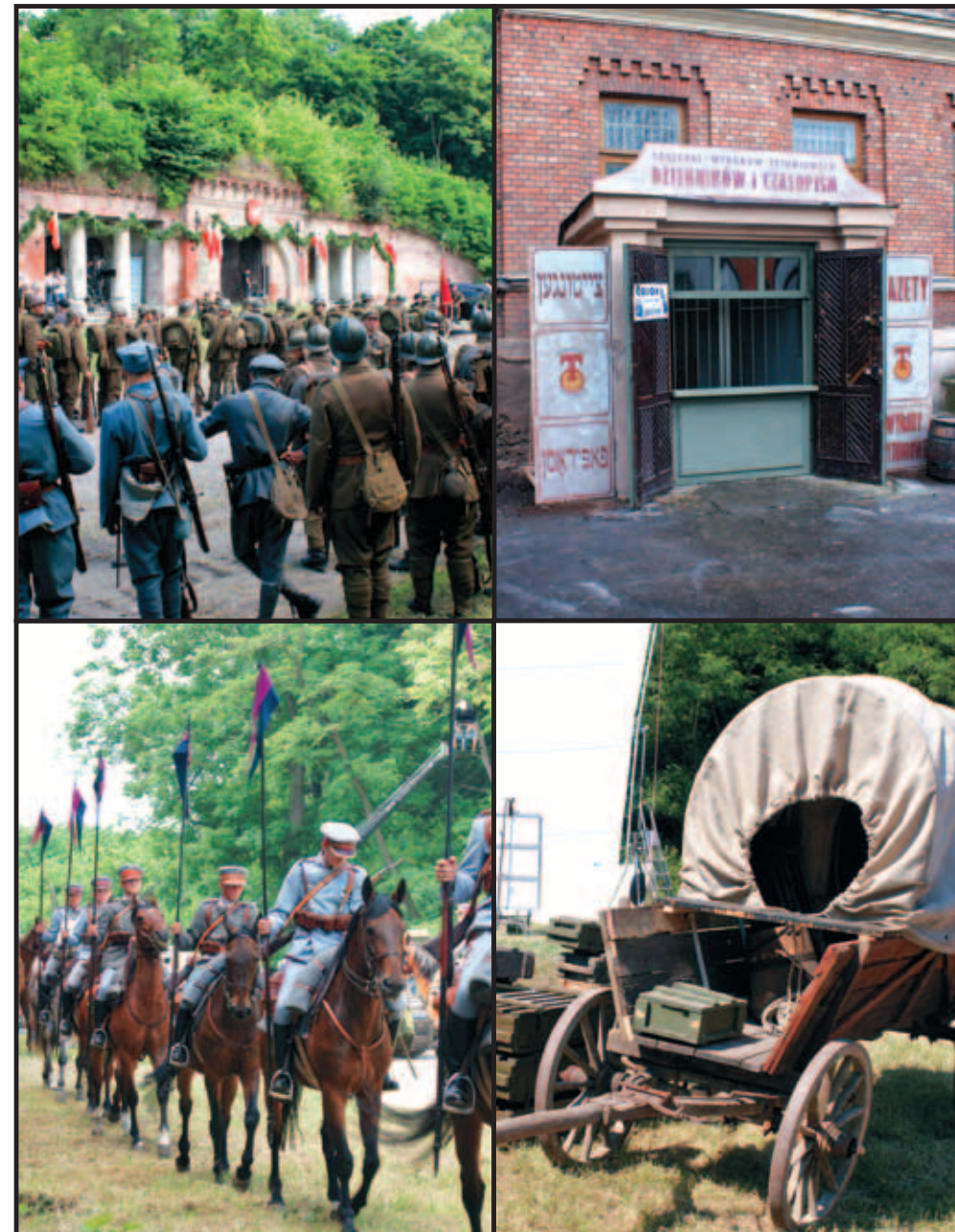
So: a ghost of a foreigner was supposedly seen near the park at night. Maybe there were more ghosts as there are a few stories in which our ghost appears. The most interesting, however, is the one about pastor Traugott Schulze. There are several versions of this story describing how pastor Schulze could have become the main ghost of Nowy Dwór. Each one ends with the beating and mental illness of our hero.

But let’s start from the beginning ...

The Evangelical parish in Nowy Dwór was the first one in the service of pastor Schulze. It happened during the November Uprising then insurgents took over our town. One version reports that the pastor was severely beaten by the insurgents upon his refusal to exhort to join the uprising an neither he nor his congregation were interested in fighting. The insurgents took him into the street at night, tied to a post and beat. As a result he suffered a long-term mental illness.

Another version of these events suggests that the pastor was kidnapped from the altar of the church (the Evangelical church was located in the Wybicki Park then) and dragged around the town. Here the final element of his punishment was also beating and mental illness resulting from these bad experiences.

The third version is quite different: since the uprising began, the pastor lived in constant tension and stress. One night it seemed to him that someone was knocking on his door. Thinking that the insurgents came to him, he jumped out of the window and ran naked across the town’s market screaming. The man was tied

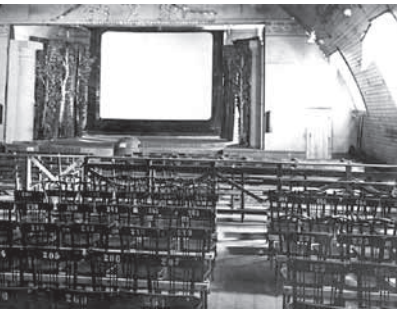




to a post for his own safety. We already know the end of this story. After leaving the hospital the man resigned from his pastoral post and had problems finding a job till the rest of his life. For several years he applied for a state benefit in connection with the events that happened in Nowy Dwór. However, his financial situation was not settled. If you believe that ghosts come back to finish their business, pastor Schulze is an excellent example. His tragic story began in the market in Nowy Dwór, on the site of today's park, so at night you can probably meet the ghost there!

Electrotechnical Battalion

The Electrotechnical Battalion made a great contribution to the development of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. The unit had been stationed here before World War II for 18 years and became an integral part of the town. In addition to performing military tasks, the Battalion served various functions to the local community, mainly spreading patriotism, participating in cultural events and helping eliminate the results of natural disasters. In 1922, due to the initiative of the Battalion commander, a swimming pool was opened for soldiers and local residents and a football pitch with stands was built. Local residents could also use a well-supplied supermarket within the barracks. The cinema located on the territory of the barracks, apart from showing films,



organised celebrations of anniversaries and holidays. Local citizens were also invited. Surplus power from the military power station was sent to the boroughs of Nowy Dwór. It was used mainly by the pottery factory and the brewery. The Battalion was also the workplace of many town residents – in 1921 it employed 29 civil workers. The inhabitants of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki and the surrounding area appreciated the Electrotechnical Battalion the most during spring or summer floods of local rivers that occurred almost every year. In such situations at night the Battalion lit the areas of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki and its vicinity that was at risk of flood with headlights and helped evacuate the local population. In 1924, after a flood, the Battalion repaired a railway and the road Modlin-Warsaw – the only links with the world at that time.





Nearby area



Orthodox Church in Stanisławowo

Its full name is St. Alexandra Orthodox Church in Stanisławowo. The first Orthodox church was built here in the years 1844-1845, designed by Jan Jakub Gay – who also designed St. George Garrison Orthodox Church in Modlin and the Granary. Originally the church had 5 domes. In its present form it was built (rebuilt) in 1935 from bricks that remained of demolition of the old Orthodox church and its inner pillars



(destroyed during World War I), the Orthodox Parish in Stanisławowo is the only village Orthodox parish in central Poland. Now the church has one dome. Inside there is the iconostasis from St. George Orthodox Church which used to be located in the Modlin Fortress. Unfortunately, the church is not available to the public.



Fort III in Pomiechówek

Visiting the historic Fortress, don't forget about Fort III in Pomiechówek. The facility is only available for guided tours. It was built in the years 1883-88 as the largest fort in the fortress. Later it was repeatedly modernised. Its brick barracks and caponier survived until today in a very good condition. In 1915 the fort was on the main way of German attack. The battles in its defence were fought in the period of the collapse of Russian resistance. In 1939 the fort was part of Polish defensive line. During the occupation it housed a concentration camp (ca. 150,000 people were killed here). In April 1945 the victims of the last execution were exhumed and the remains of identified people were taken by their families. The unidentified remains were buried in a mass grave in the back of the fort. In the church in Pomiechowo there is a memorial plaque with the victims' names.



Kampinos National Park

The forest area called the “green lungs of Warsaw” is located on the bottom of the Vistula old valley. The forest area is extremely varied. Part of the park closest to Warsaw is boggy so after the rain on the paths there might be vast, shallow puddles. In the northern part of the park there are dunes so the roads tend to be more sandy. Interestingly, the dunes of the Kampinos Forest form one of the most interesting land dune complexes of that type in Europe. While in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, you should go to the Forest by bike or car. If you prefer a short trip, go through Kuzuń Nowy, pass



Dolne and Górne lakes and head towards the edge of the Forest in Cybulice Duże. More persistent cyclists can extend the trip to places connected with Hauländer culture – Wilków Polski and Secymin Nowy where there is an old Lutheran church. Such places as Palmiry with its museum or Granica with the educational and museum centre of the Kampinos National Park are also worth mentioning. In the park there are many trails to follow on foot or by bike. If you do not have a bike, you can rent one in Palmiry (see: Contact information).

Zakroczym

Near Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki lies the oldest town in Masovia – Zakroczym. It is worth visiting not only because of its rich history but also natural value. A high Vistula escarpment is crossed from the west



with gorges running towards the river. Zakroczym is called the “land of gorges” – as they are the attraction of the area. These numerous gorges, ravines and valleys were carved here thousands of years ago by a glacier. We especially recommend hiking trips along the Vistula bank and across the surrounding wilderness – attractive places in terms of nature and landscape. A noteworthy place is also Exaltation of the Holy Cross Parish Church, the oldest in this area, situated over the town on the edge of the Vistula terrace, hidden among the trees. It is one of the oldest and most valuable monuments of the 15th century. While in Zakroczym, visit the Baroque church and Capuchin monastery built in 1758 from Józef Młocki’s funds as well as the “Latarnia” (Lighthouse) monument in the town market, commemorating the insurgents of 1831 and 1863 and those who died in the years 1939 – 45. You should also visit Fort I being part of the ring of the Modlin Fortress. The territory of the Fort is in private hands but it is available for guided tours.







Accommodation

ROYAL HOTEL**** is located in the historic part of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki – the Modlin Fortress. The hotel building is an excellent example of adapting historic post-military facilities to new needs. This place was designed to provide comfort to its guests. The furnishings and interiors of the Royal Hotel emphasize its unique mood and character. The Royal Hotel provides, first of all, high standard of service, excellent cuisine from all over the world, friendly and intimate location away from the hustle and bustle of the capital.

The hotel offers luxurious rooms, restaurant and conference halls with air conditioning, bar, recreation centre, fitness club and WIFI Internet access in the whole facility. Moreover, the hotel offers a large area with old trees, sports field, mini golf, playground for children and a few ponies.



The hotel organises receptions for weddings, communions, baptisms and other special events, conferences, trainings, integration camps, business meetings as well as concerts and fashion shows.

Royal Hotel ****

93 Szpitalna Street, 05-160 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki

phone (+48) 22 188 41 88

e-mail: repcja@royalhotel.pl

www.royalhotel.pl

Credit cards: YES

Hotel Bartnik is situated in the centre of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. It offers several rooms with satellite TV and radio. Guests can use a restaurant and an attended car park. The personnel can speak Russian and German. Facilities for the disabled.

Hotel Bartnik, 39 Bohaterów Modlina Street

05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki

phone (+48) 22 775 83 02, (+48) 608 323 300

e-mail: hotel_barnikndm@wp.pl

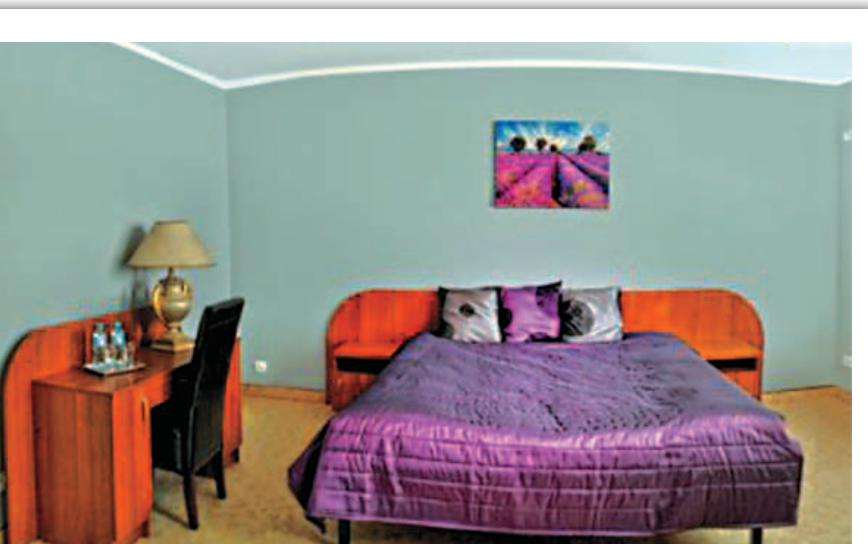
www.bartnik.emeteor.pl



TOP HOTEL ** is located in the centre of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. Hence, it is close to everywhere. An additional advantage of its location is the proximity to large chain stores where you can go shopping. In the town centre we recommend gift shops. Nearby there is also an indoor swimming pool with a wellness parlour where you can regain your strength after a long tour or conference. For weekends we recommend the local Cultural Centre. The Top Hotel offers its guests 83 single, double and triple rooms as well as luxury rooms for the demanding. Each one has a TV set with satellite TV, bathroom with a shower and free Internet access. Breakfast in a form of a buffet is included in the room price.

The Top Hotel ** located in the town centre is an ideal place to rest before starting the next day...

Top Hotel **
1C Paderewskiego Street
05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 188 41 44
(+48) 504 466 533
e-mail: repcja@tophotelndm.pl
www.tophotelndm.pl
Credit cards: YES



Hotel Elektromex is located in the heart of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. It has 1 suite, 13 single, 7 double and 6 triple rooms. Some of them with separate bathrooms. In the rooms: TV set, radio, telephone.

The hotel also offers full board: breakfast, lunch, dinner. In the nearby area: an attended car park, shops, solarium. English-speaking personnel.



Hotel Elektromex
57 Bohaterów Modlina Street, 05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 36 70, faks (+48) 22 775 36 70
e-mail: hotelelektromex@interia.pl
www.hotelelektromex.emeteor.pl
Credit cards: YES

Hotelik is located in a quiet borough of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki – Modlin Stary, near the fork of roads no. 85 and 62 as well as Modlin railway station. It is an excellent starting point to the Modlin Fortress, especially by bike – reaching the fortress from Modlin Stary takes a few minutes.

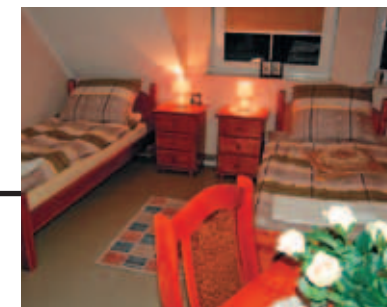
Hotelik offers 34 rooms at reasonable prices, most of them with a bathroom/toilet. The rooms have LCD TV sets, radios. On the whole property guests can use free wireless Internet and a kitchenette.

Guests with cars are provided with an enclosed car park locked at night. At the rear of the building there is a big terrace where you can barbecue and rest in green surroundings.

Hotelik
22 Kopernika Street (Modlin Stary)
05-102 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 357 10 09
e-mail: kontakt@nowyhotelik.pl
www.nowyhotelik.pl

Private quarter - Irena Kotarska
36 Sportowa Street
05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 17 97, (+48) 600 114 289

Private quarter - Źródłko
19 Źródłana Street (Modlin Stary)
05-102 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 713 19 77, (+48) 503 490 660





Catering

“BRAMA OSTROŁĘCKA” RESTAURANT

“Brama Ostrołęcka” Restaurant is located in the Modlin Fortress in the historic defensive gate built in 1836. Due to military equipment from the Soviet Union, Tsarist Russia and the Polish Army, the restaurant has preserved military character. The restaurant specialises in borderland dishes with a hint of Russian cuisine. The extensive menu includes blins, dumplings with cottage cheese and potato filling, pelmieni, great Russian “solyanka” soup and pork shank old Russian style.

We also recommend other hot dishes including a wonderful duck with apples and fish dishes. There are two rooms on the ground floor and in spring and summer – a beer garden popular with customers and a terrace overlooking the river. On the first floor there is a fully equipped conference and entertainment room for 200 people.

Brama Ostrołęcka, 1 Obwodowa Street, (Twierdza Modlin)
05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 713 81 46, (+48) 607 818 406
e-mail: bramaostrolecka@op.pl
www.bramaostrolecka.pl
Credit cards: YES



NAPOLEOŃSKA RESTAURANT

Welcome to the “Napoleńska” Restaurant located in unique interiors of the Royal Hotel! The scrupulous way in which the dishes are prepared here is a way to express respect to the customers. The chef says that manners at the table are part of our culture and a delicious meal wonderfully builds relations between people and adds something special to our lives. The restaurant offers an extensive menu in the form of hot and cold buffets. Moreover, on every Friday and Saturday from 5 p. m. you can enjoy live music. Come and discover unique compositions of tastes prepared by the chef of “Napoleńska” Restaurant!

Napoleńska Restaurant
93 Szpitalna Street, 05-160 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 188 41 88
e-mail: recepcja@royalhotel.pl
www.royalhotel.pl
Credit cards: YES
(deliver on call)

TOP HOTEL RESTAURANT

Dear gourmet, visit our land of various cuisines where tradition mingles with modernity and international breath of innovation. It is a perfect place for both business breakfast with a contractor and conference lunch or integration meeting. It is also ideal for a romantic dinner with candles.

The chef changes and enriches the dishes, offering innovative menu and tending every gourmet's taste.

TOP HOTEL Restaurant
1C Paderewskiego Street, 05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 188 41 44, (+48) 504 466 533
e-mail: recepcja@tophotelndm.pl
www.tophotelndm.pl
Credit cards: YES





PIZZERIA LA FAMILIE

La Famille was open in December 2009 and is an inseparable part of the culinary map of the town due to its unique Italian dishes that can satisfy even the most sophisticated tastes. In the menu, next to pasta with various sauces, you will find nicely seasoned meat, fish, seafood and wonderful, fragrant pizza – all made of the best quality ingredients.

The restaurant specialty is tomato cream and Italian style fillet stuffed with delicious mozzarella cheese and dried tomatoes.

To our guests we recommend pizza made in-house and amateurs of sweets can enjoy delicious desserts. The room is air conditioned and provides Internet as well as a playing corner for children.



La Famille
33 Wojska Polskiego Street, 05-101 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 390 21 31, (+48) 788 600 788
e-mail: restauracja@lafamilie.pl
www.lafamilie.pl
Credit cards: YES (delivery on call)

PIZZERIA HIT

Pizzeria Hit is a place that has been serving delicious food to local residents and tourists for several years now. As the name suggests, the specialty here is pizza which you can order in 3 sizes. Besides a standard large and small ones it now offers also a family pizza – size XXL. You can choose your favourite pizza or try a new one out of 40 in the menu. Apart from pizza, HIT offers Polish cuisine dishes, Turkish kebab, Italian spaghetti and lasagne. We also have breakfasts, delicious coffee and desserts. Open daily from 10:00 AM to 10:00 PM.



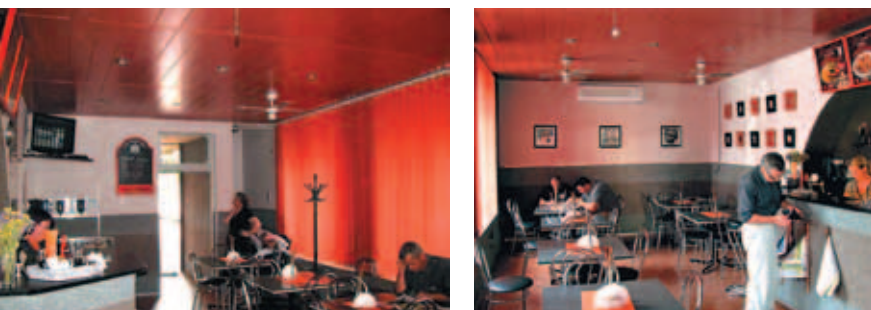
Pizzeria HIT
4 Paderewskiego Street, 05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 48 88
www.pizzeriahit.pl (delivery on call)

PIZZERIA DAGRASSO

Pizzeria da Grasso in Nowy Dwór is one over 200 units of this chain pizzeria in Poland. Pizzeria da Grasso has been recognized both by its large, delicious pizza and unique interior décor as well as energetic combinations of colours and shapes. The offer, initially intended for young and dynamic people, has attracted everyone who looked for new experiences and tastes. At present the menu of da Grasso offers not only wonderful pizza always served with a unique flavour sauces but mainly delicious grilled meat, fish, pasta, snacks, salads and desserts. "Smaki Da Grasso" is a new series of excellent Mexican dishes. Top quality and unforgettable taste are the values appreciated by the customers.

DaGrasso
54 Sukienna Street, 05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 20 54
www.dagrasso.pl
(delivery on call)





Bar Donald

34 Zakroczyńska Street, 05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 54 44
e-mail: biuro@bar-donald.pl
www.bar-donald.pl
(delivery on call)



MEKONG BAR

Mekong Bar offers Chinese cuisine. Considerable number of regular customers proves good qualities of the bar and excellent way of preparing food. Mekong offers extensive menu with popular, common dishes and also the more sophisticated. Their taste will satisfy even the most demanding customers. We recommend the Mekong Bar to Chinese cuisine lovers and those who want to taste good quality Oriental dishes at very reasonable process.

16 Bar Mekong, Bohaterów Modlina Street
05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 93 35
Credit cards: YES (delivery on call)

OLIMP CAFE

On the gastronomic map of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki there are a few places offering their service invariably for several years now. One of them is the Olimp Cafe situated in the building of the Nowy Dwór Sport and Recreation Centre.

DONALD BAR

Donald Bar is located in the town centre and can boast over a decade of tradition. It offers Polish, Italian and Chinese cuisine. A characteristic feature of the bar are excellent tastes, extensive menu, fast and friendly service. We also offer take-away and delivery service. Everyone seeking good food at reasonable prices should visit the Donald Bar!

After a long workout or a visit to the indoor swimming pool, the Olimp Cafe offers delicious meal at reasonable price. The cafe serves dinner and fast food. We also recommend pizza which has appeared on their menu quite recently.

Cafe Olimp

66 Sportowa Street, 05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 33 10,
(+48) 502 644 689, (+48) 695 983 899
www.cafeolimp.com.pl

NOWA CAFE

Nowa Cafe is located in the building of the Nowy Dwór Cultural Centre. From Monday to Friday, 10.00 – 18.00 and an hour before every organised event, you can drink the town's best and cheapest coffee here and enjoy delicious homemade cake or talk over important business in peace and quiet. In the cafe you can also eat tasty breakfast, lunch and dinner. Dumplings are the cafe's specialty – you will probably not find better ones anywhere. In the menu there are also excellent soups that cost PLN 4-7, dinner courses at reasonable prices, sandwiches, cold snacks and a wide selection of salads. All dishes are prepared daily from fresh ingredients.

Cafe Nowa

1a Paderewskiego Street
05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 511 491 787

CAFE – CONFECTIONERY

The cafe has several years of tradition. Its specialty are various cakes, cookies and pies from the local bakery. In the "sweet offer" of the cafe you will also find ice-cream desserts and wonderful coffee served in several ways. Hungry customers can order "fast" dishes including casseroles, hot-dogs and pizza. Open daily from 10:00 AM to 9:00 PM.

Cafe

43 Wojska Polskiego Street
05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 23 84 extension no. 108



MNIAM MNIAM

“Beer perfectly cold, food also ok, I’m a vegetarian so I always pay attention to whether a restaurant offers dishes for people who don’t eat meat... and I found something for myself here :)” – it is an opinion of one of the Internet users and customers of the Mniam Mniam restaurant. It is located in Modlin Stary – a Nowy Dwór borough. According to other Internet users, the pasta and traditional Greek salad with delicious, rare sauce served here are also worth mentioning. We also recommend pizza prepared in-house – there are 31 types to choose from! For the lovers of traditional cuisine the chef offers typically Polish dishes with pork, poultry or fish. The prices of meals are surprisingly reasonable. Open daily from 10:00 AM to 9:00 PM.



Mniam Mniam, 11 Czarnieckiego Street
05-102 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, phone (+48) 22 498 78 81
Credit cards: YES (delivery on call)

PERFETTO PIZZERIA

„Commendable pizza” – wrote one of the Perfetto Pizzeria fans on the forum at gastronauci.pl. The pizzeria has its own unique atmosphere. The pizza offered here is one of the best in town, especially the Al Capone pizza. The customers are offered attractive promotions. In the menu, besides pizza, there are several Mexican dishes, chicken wings and nuggets, sandwiches from the oven etc. – all at reasonable prices! Enjoy!



Pizzeria Perfetto
3 Partyzantów Street, 05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 695 183 163, (+48) 601 517 896 (delivery on call)



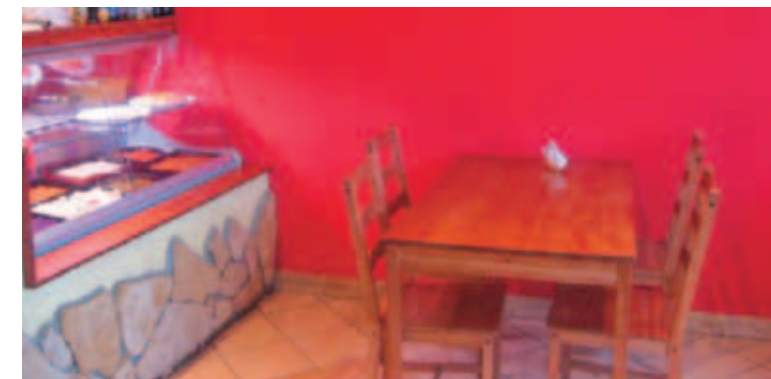
KEBAB SEMIRAMIS

Kebab SEMIRAMIS was opened in August 2009. You can eat kebabs and other dishes here. There are 16 seats at the tables; in summer also tables on the terrace are available. The bar is neat, clean and promises fresh and good quality ingredients of meals. Customers do not have to wait long for the ordered food here. Qualified personnel ensures fast and efficient service. SEMIRAMIS constantly changes and improves its standard taking into account the opinions, suggestions and expectations of the clients. We care about the image and quality of offered dishes.



Interesting fact: The Kebab Semiramis Bar was voted the best catering premises in town by readers of one of Now York local newspapers! So welcome and ENJOY YOUR MEAL!

Semiramis
77B Bohaterów Modlina Street
phone (+48) 516 540 601
(delivery on call)
www.semiramis-kebab.pl





Security

**Crisis Management Department
of the Masovian Voivodeship Office**
phone 92 87 (free of charge)

County Headquarters of the State Fire Service
1 Gospodarcza Street
phone 112, 998, (+48) 22 775 26 19, (+48) 22 775 36 50
komenda@kppsp-ndwormaz.pl
www.kppsp-ndwormaz.pl



Voluntary Fire Brigade
12 Nałęczka Street, phone (+48) 792 340 330, (+48) 602 178 164

Power Engineering Service
Górska Street
phone (+48) 22 775 25 74, (+48) 22 774 23 01,
(+48) 22 774 27 27, (+48) 22 767 50 20

Gas Emergency Service
phone 992, (+48) 22 628 45 87, (+48) 22 628 45 97

Ambulance Service (NZOZ FALK – Medical Service)
12 Paderewskiego Street
phone (+48) 22 775 00 26, (+48) 513 134 777, 999

Water and Sewage Emergency Service
100 Berlinga Street
phone (+48) 22 775 33 07

Water and Sewage Emergency Service
14 Sukienna Street
phone (+48) 22 775 22 49, (+48) 605 391 075
www.nowodworskiewopr.pl

**Crisis Management
and Civil Protection Department
of the County Office in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki**
1 Gospodarcza Street
phone (+48) 22 775 42 35



Health care

Tadamet Pharmacy
4 Paderewskiego Street
phone (+48) 22 775 75 02
andrzej@apteki.org

Pharmacy, 30 Bohaterów Modlina Street
phone (+48) 22 775 24 08, (+48) 22 775 82 99
apteka234@cefarm.waw.pl
www.cefarm.waw.pl

Pharmacy, 5 Kościuszki Street
phone (+48) 22 775 25 42, (+48) 22 775 21 09

Pharmacy, 15 Warszawska Street
phone (+48) 22 775 44 43, fax: (+48) 22 775 65 05

Przy Targu Pharmacy
8 Targowa Street, phone (+48) 22 775 31 91

Modlin Stary Pharmacy
4 Czarnieckiego Street
phone (+48) 22 713 27 12

Zdrowie Pharmacy
35 Wojska Polskiego Street, Osiedle Młodych
phone (+48) 22 775 62 24



“Dbam o Zdrowie” Pharmacy
2a Morawicza Street, Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 79 22

Pharmacy, Modlin Twierdza
15, 29 Listopada Street
phone (+48) 22 358 84 10

Pharmacy, Osiedle Młodych
21 Gen. Berlinga Street
phone (+48) 22 775 12 91

Dental Office of Agnieszka Bala
8 Spacerowa Street
phone (+48) 22 775 26 05

Dental Office of Agnieszka Brzyska
35 Wojska Polskiego Street
phone (+48) 604 50 63 64

Dental Office of Hanna Lejnert-Suczewicz
22 Paderewskiego Street
phone (+48) 22 775 40 40

Veterinary Clinic
27 Warszawska Street
phone (+48) 22 775 97 98

Medi-Vet Veterinary Clinic
18 Focha F. Marsz. Street
phone (+48) 22 775 35 97
medi_vet@poczta.onet.pl

County Hospital
2 Miodowa Street
phone (+48) 22 775 30 81
1400016@zoz.org.pl, www.szpzo2ndm.pl

ATMs

BPS
376 29 Listopada Street

POLBANK
28 Bohaterów Modlina Street

BPH
16 Daszyńskiego Street

BPS
26 Kopernika Street

NORDEA
1 Modlińska Street

PKOBP
10 Modlińska Street

PKOBP
2a Morawicza Street (Supermarket „Kaufland”)

EURONET
2a Morawicza Street (Supermarket „Kaufland”)

BPS
13 Okunin Street (Petrol station)



“Dbam o Zdrowie” Pharmacy
2 Spacerowa Street
phone (+48) 22 775 98 15

“Przyjazna Apteka” Pharmacy
20 Wojska Polskiego Street, phone (+48) 22 732 19 02

Physician’s Office - Gastroenterologist
3 Wyszyńskiego S. Prymasa Street
phone (+48) 22 371 69 22, (+48) 22 371 69 55
(+48) 609 237 155

Garrison Outpatient Medical Clinic
105, 29 Listopada Street, phone (+48) 22 686 23 80
fax: (+48) 22 686 23 85
gplek.modlin@wp.pl

Mastif Veterinary Clinic
6 Młodzieżowa Street, phone (+48) 22 775 59 61

Mastif Veterinary Clinic
26 Paderewskiego Street
phone (+48) 22 775 48 00, mastifwet@o2.pl



Millenium
21 Paderewskiego Street

BPS
8 Słowackiego Street

PEKAO SA
11 Słowackiego Street

CASH4YOU
2 Spacerowa Street (Supermarket „Carrefour”)

BPS
1-3 Targowa Street

KB
10 Warszawska Street

BPS
37 Wojska Polskiego Street

EURONET
20 Zakroczymska Street (Credit Agricole Bank Polska)

BGZ
44 Zakroczymska Street

For children

Bajbalandia
Playroom for children
14 Mazowiecka Street
Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 608 122 567
e-mail: bajbalandia@bajbalandia.pl
www.bajbalandia.pl

Active rest

Agat
Canoe rental
phone (+48) 697 703 985
phone (+48) 607 040 875
27 Śniadówko
05-180 Pomiechówek

Avecon Akademia Zdrowia (Health Academy)
66 Sportowa Street
Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 698 735 638
www.avecon.com.pl

El-daw
Wojciech Niepytalski
Canoe rental
phone (+48) 608 365 418
www.eldawkajaki.pl
(Joniec)

FanFit Studio
128A Okunin Street
Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 40 22
akademiazdrowiandm@interia.pl
www.akademiazdrowiandm.pl

Akademia Zdrowia Lejdis (klub fitness)
17 Miła Street, 05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 48 41
or (+48) 605 188 103
fanfit.studio@wp.pl
www.fanfit.eu

Fitnezja
2 Słowackiego Street, Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 507 838 232
zajecia@fitnezja-ndm.pl
www.fitnezja-ndm.pl



Kaja
Jarek Opolski
Canoe Rental
phone (+48) 505 501 767
kajaki@kaja-sobieski.pl
www.kaja-sobieski.pl
(Sobieski n. Wkrą)

Kampinos Bike
Bicycle Rental
25 Kusocińskiego Street, 05-152 Palmiry
phone (+48) 603 899 198, (+48) 603 774 975
e-mail: mfala1954@wp.pl
www: kampinosbike.pl





Klub Motorowy TNT (TNT Motocross)
66 Sportowa Street
www.tnt-motocross.pl


Marco
Canoe Rental
phone (+48) 514 116 466
25 Śniadówko
05-180 Pomiechówek

Mobile Canoe Rental
Sławomir Bańbura
phone (+48) 502 505 650
sbanbura@gmail.com
(Wieliszew)


Nowy Dwór Sport and Recreation Centre
66 Sportowa Street
phone (+48) 22 775 41 42
www.nosir.nowydwormaz.pl

Canoe rentals offer bringing canoes to places indicated by customers.

Petrol stations

BP
 1 Morawicza Street
Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 23 68, fax: (+48) 22 775 23 72
www.bp.pl

BLISKA
 Thommee, Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 23 52
www.bliska.pl

Orlen
 67 Wólka Górska
phone (+48) 22 775 40 86
(+48) 600 484 788
(+48) 600 484 789

Moya



Okunin, 05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
(The petrol station located by the voivodeship road no. 631 from Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki towards Serock).

Car and bike repair

AUTHORISED CAR SERVICE STATION
ANDRZEJ DUCH
1a Wojska Polskiego Street
05-101 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 85 85 extensive no. 24

DEKRA POLSKA
2 Morawicza Street
05-101 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 29 49
skp_ndm@dekra.pl, www.dekra.pl



ROWER MOT
DOMINIK PODGÓRSKI
8 Targowa Street
05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 775 13 14
fax: (+48) 600 310 068
rowermot@rowermot.pl
www.rowermot.pl

VULCANISATION
Andrzej Sochocki
2 Magistracka Street
05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
phone (+48) 22 357 57 47
phone (+48) 696 075 941

VULCANISATION
35a Akacjowa Street
05-100 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki

VULCANISATION
4a Leśna Street
05-101 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki





